

Chapter VII

Food Stamps

Program Summary

What Are Food Stamps?

The Food Stamp program is a federal food assistance program that helps low-income households buy food. In August 2007, North Carolina renamed its Food Stamp program. It is now known as the **Food and Nutrition Services Program**. However, the term Food Stamps is still used herein.

How Are Food Stamps Used?

Eligible households are given an electronic benefit transfer (EBT) card that may be used to purchase food at stores that participate in the Food Stamp program.

Who Can Get Food Stamps?

A household (an individual who lives alone or a group of people who live together) that purchases food and prepares meals may receive Food Stamp benefits if its net countable income is less than the Food Stamp income limit, the value of its countable resources is less than the Food Stamp resource limit, and it meets other eligibility requirements (for example, citizenship, residency, work registration, etc.). Special eligibility rules apply with respect to households that include persons who are elderly or disabled but eligibility for Food Stamps is not limited to households with elderly or disabled persons.

How Does a Person Get Food Stamp Benefits?

An adult member of the household (or the household's authorized representative) must file an application at the county department of social services or by mail and provide information that establishes the household's eligibility for Food Stamps. SSI recipients age 65 and older may file a simplified application by mail under the Simplified Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

How Much Can a Person Get?

The amount of a household's Food Stamp benefits depends of the household's size and the amount of its net countable income. A larger amount may be available to SSI recipients over 65 under SNAP.

What Are the Income Limits?

There are two income tests: a gross income test and a net income test. The gross income test does not apply to households containing a person who is at least 60 years old or disabled. Other households must meet both tests. The following table shows the Food Stamp net income limits (October 2007 to September 2008).

Household Size	Net Income Limit
1	\$851
2	\$1,141
3	\$1,431
4	\$1,721
5	\$2,011

What Are the Resource Limits?

A household that includes a person who is at least 60 years old or disabled may not receive Food Stamps if the value of its countable resources exceeds \$3,000 (the resource limit for other households is \$2,000).

How Long Does It Take to Get Benefits?

Applications for Food Stamp benefits must be processed within 30 days (or within seven days in emergency situations).

Food Stamps

Introduction

The Food Stamp program is a government-sponsored program designed to improve the nutrition of low-income individuals and families. The federal government determines the program rules and provides nearly all of the funding. At the national level, the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture administers the program. At the state and local level, the Food Stamp program is administered by the state Division of Social Services and county departments of social services.

Applying for Food Stamps

Applications for Food Stamps are taken at county departments of social services (DSS) and by mail. Persons who live in households consisting only of SSI (Supplemental Security Income) applicants or recipients may apply for Food Stamps at the Social Security Administration office or (if over 65) by mail through SNAP.

Any adult member of a household, or an authorized representative of a household, may file an application. (An authorized representative is someone who does not live in the household but who agrees to act for the household.) An applicant must be permitted to apply the day he or she appears at the Food Stamp office. This is important because a household may not receive Food Stamp benefits for the time before it applies for Food Stamps even if it would have been eligible.

Elderly or persons with disabilities may request that an interview at the county DSS office be waived if they face a hardship in getting to the office in person. DSS staff should arrange either a phone application or a home visit. No in person interview is required for SNAP.

What Information Is Required?

Applicants for Food Stamps (other than SNAP applicants) may be required to provide some or all of the following information to the county DSS either at the time they apply for Food Stamps or within 30 days of the date they apply for Food Stamps:

- Proof of identity
- Verification of earned and unearned income (pensions, wages, veterans benefits, worker's compensation, child support, etc.)

- Receipts for medical expenses for any household member who is at least 60 years old or disabled
- Receipts or bills for rent, mortgage, and utilities
- Social Security numbers (or application for SSNs) for each household member
- Bank statements
- Immigration documents for all noncitizens

Time Limits

The county DSS is generally required to process an application for Food Stamps within 30 days from the date the application was filed. If the county DSS is unable to process the application within 30 days due to the household's failure to provide necessary information, the household's application may be approved if the household submits the necessary information within the next 30 days, but the household will not receive Food Stamp benefits for the first 30 day period following its application. If the county DSS is at fault in failing to process the application in a timely manner, the household's benefits will be retroactive to the date its application was filed.

Expedited Service

Some households are entitled to have their applications processed within seven calendar days. To be eligible for expedited service, a household must:

- have liquid resources of not more than \$100 and gross monthly income of less than \$150, *or*
- be migrant or seasonal farmworkers with not more than \$100 in liquid assets and without an ongoing income source, *or*
- have liquid resources and a monthly gross income of less than the household's monthly rent (or mortgage) and utilities.

Note: Entitlement to expedited service does not necessarily mean the household is eligible for Food Stamps. The household must meet all other eligibility criteria.

Eligibility for Food Stamps

To be eligible for Food Stamps, a household's members must be residents of North Carolina, be U.S. citizens (or legal immigrants who meet special conditions), and meet other eligibility requirements. A household may not receive Food Stamp benefits if

its countable income exceeds the Food Stamp income limit or if the value of its countable resources exceeds the Food Stamp resource limit.

Elderly and Persons with Disabilities

One need not be elderly or disabled in order to receive Food Stamps. However, special Food Stamp eligibility rules apply to persons who are elderly or disabled. For Food Stamp purposes, an individual is elderly or disabled if he or she is:

- at least 60 years old, *or*
- receives benefits from a governmental agency based on his or her disability (including SSI, Social Security disability benefits, certain Veterans benefits, etc.)

Note: The Food Stamp eligibility rules that are discussed below focus on those that apply to households comprised solely of persons who are elderly or disabled. Additional rules apply to households that include both elderly and disabled persons and persons who are not elderly or disabled.

Household Unit

Food Stamps are provided to households. A **household** is an individual who **buys his or her own food and prepares meals separately from others** in the home *or* a group of individuals who live together and **purchase food and prepare meals together**. The composition of a Food Stamp household is very important for two reasons: 1) the income and resources of everyone in the Food stamp household (not the home) are considered in determining the household's eligibility, and 2) the amount of benefits provided to the Food Stamp household is based on the household's size.

If they live together, the following people must be included in one Food Stamp household even if they do not purchase food and prepare meals together:

- children (other than foster children) under 22 and an adult who exercises parental control over the children (including a grandparent caring for grandchildren living in the grandparent's home);
- children ages 19 through 21 and their parent if living with the parent;
- spouses.

Certain elderly and persons with disabilities may constitute a separate Food Stamp household even if they purchase food and prepare meals with others. An elderly person and his or her spouse

who share meals with others due to a permanent disability that prevents the couple from purchasing and preparing their meals separately may be a separate Food Stamp household as long as the combined gross income of the other household members does not exceed 165% of the federal poverty guidelines.

The following individuals may choose to be included in a Food Stamp household with others with whom they live:

- elderly or persons with disabilities who purchase and prepare meals separately;
- live-in attendants who provide personal services to a household member through certain social services programs;
- boarders who pay a reasonable amount for lodging and meals.

Income

A household (other than one in which all household members receive SSI benefits or one in which any household member receives Work First (TANF) assistance) is not eligible for Food Stamp benefits if its **net countable income** exceeds the Food Stamp **net income limit**. Households that do not include a member who is elderly or disabled are not eligible for Food Stamps unless their net countable income is less than the Food Stamp net income limit *and* their gross countable income is less than the Food Stamp gross income limit. The following table shows the Food Stamp gross income limits (as of October, 2006).

Household Size	Gross Income Limit
1	\$1,107
2	\$1,484
3	\$1,861
4	\$2,238
5	\$2,615

Net Countable Income

To determine a household's net countable income, count the **countable income** (do not count **excluded income**) of all household members (including disqualified household members whose income must be considered in determining the household's eligibility and benefits) and subtract the **income deductions** to which the household is entitled.

Countable Income

Countable income includes:

- Wages from any type of work
- Income from self-employment, minus operating expenses
- Rent from tenants or boarders
- Work First (formerly AFDC) assistance
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits
- Social Security benefits
- Veterans benefits
- Any type of public or private disability benefit
- Any type of public or private retirement benefit
- Unemployment compensation benefits
- Workers' compensation benefits
- Income from investments
- Child support and alimony payments
- Gifts of cash, if regularly received and exceeding \$30 per calendar quarter

Excluded Income

Countable income does not include:

- Non-cash benefits (such as Medicaid or housing subsidies)
- Vendor payments (i.e., payments made directly to a landlord or utility company by some third party)
- Irregular or infrequent income (no more than \$30 per calendar quarter)
- Contributions by non-profit organizations, if less than \$300 per quarter
- Loans, except for certain student loans
- Reimbursements for expenses other than regular living expenses, such as transportation and child care
- Money received by a representative payee for a non-household member
- Earnings of children, provided the child attends school at least half-time or is involved in job training through the Workforce Investment Act
- Non-recurring lump sum payments (which are treated as resources)

- Other income excluded by law, such as relocation assistance or energy assistance
- Payments from ACE, SCORE, RSVP, Senior Companions and Foster Grandparents
- Adult Developmental Activities Program (ADAP) payments
- Reverse mortgages
- Section 8 or HUD housing utility allowances

Income Deductions

A household's net countable income equals the household's countable income minus the following income deductions:

- Standard deduction (**\$134** per month for households of three or fewer members, \$143 per month for four person households, and \$167 per month for households of five persons)
- 20% of **earned income**
- Unreimbursed **medical expenses** over \$35 per month for individuals who are elderly or disabled (including transportation to obtain medical care at state mileage reimbursement rate (\$0.445 per mile in 2007))
- The amount of **child support** paid by a household member for children who are not members of the household .NOTE: This is now an **exclusion** from **gross** income, so such payments should be deducted before determining gross income.
- **Unreimbursed dependent care costs** for children or incapacitated adults who are household members (up to \$200 per month for children under age 2 and \$175 per month for incapacitated adults and children age 2 and over)
- **Shelter and utility costs** that exceed 50% of the household's income after the deductions listed above. There is no limit on the amount of this deduction if the household includes an individual who is elderly or disabled. The maximum excess shelter deduction effective October 2007 for other households is \$431 per month.

Resources

Resources are cash or assets that are owned by and available to the Food Stamp household to meet its needs. A household that includes a person who is elderly or disabled is not eligible if the value of its **countable resources** exceeds **\$3,000** (other households are not

eligible if the value of their countable resources exceeds \$2,000). Resources owned by all household members (and by disqualified household members) are considered in determining whether the household's resources exceed the Food Stamp resource limit. Households in which any member receives Work First assistance and those in which all household members receive SSI benefits do not have to meet the Food Stamp resource limit.

Countable Resources

Countable resources include:

- Cash on hand
- Money in savings or checking accounts, except the amount that represents monthly income
- Savings bonds, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds, accessible trust funds, etc.
- Accessible retirement accounts, regardless of whether there is a penalty for early withdrawal
- Lump sum payments
- The value of real property (unless excluded)
- The equity value (fair market value minus liens) of motor vehicles (unless excluded)
- The value of revocable burial plans
- The value of promissory notes

Excluded Resources

Countable resources do not include:

- The home and surrounding property
- Household goods and personal effects
- Irrevocable burial plans
- One burial plot per household member
- Cash value of life insurance
- Inaccessible retirement accounts, pension plans, trust funds and the like
- One motor vehicle per adult household member
- Any licensed income-producing vehicle
- Any licensed vehicle used to transport a disabled household member

- Any licensed vehicle used for long distance travel necessary for a household member's employment
- Any licensed vehicle used to carry the household's main source of heating fuel or water
- Any licensed vehicle that is leased, rather than owned, by a household member
- Any licensed vehicle used as the household's home
- Any licensed vehicle that has an equity value (fair market value minus liens) of less than \$1,500
- Income-producing real property
- Income-producing tools
- Interests in real property that cannot be sold
- The resources of an incorporated business
- Real property that the owner is attempting to sell
- Federal disaster assistance, relocation assistance or reparation payments

Evaluation of Resources

The county DSS generally will determine the value of countable resources by using the tax-assessed value of real property or the "blue book" value for cars. If the household believes that the actual value of a resource is less than that determined by the county DSS, it may attempt to rebut the agency's evaluation of the resource producing other evidence regarding the actual value of the resource. For example, a used car salesperson might be able to provide an opinion that a car is worth less than the book value because of its poor condition. A real estate agent may be able to offer an opinion that real property is not worth the tax value because of the interest of co-owners who are unwilling to sell or other impediments to sale. The household or the household's representative should present written documents regarding the actual value of the resource and ask for a hearing if its application is denied due to excess resources.

Jointly-Owned Resources

If a resource is owned jointly with one or more other individuals who are not household members, only the proportionate share of the resource owned by a household member will be counted. In most cases, the value of a jointly-owned resource will be allocated equally among all of the co-owners. If a legally binding agreement specifies a different allocation, that agreement will be honored. If a household member cannot sell his or her share of the jointly-owned resource

without the consent of the other owners, and the other owners will not give their consent, the resource is not counted.

Transfer of Resource Penalty

A household may be disqualified from receiving Food Stamps for a period of one to twelve months if a household member gave away a countable resource in the three month period before the household applied for Food Stamps. The length of the disqualification depends on the value of the resource that was transferred. The rule does not apply if the resource was transferred for a reason other than qualifying for Food Stamps, if the household member received fair compensation for the transferred resource, or if the transferred resource would not have affected the household's eligibility for Food Stamps.

Citizenship and Immigration Status

Food Stamp benefits may not be provided for any individual who is not a **U.S. citizen** or an **immigrant who is residing lawfully** in the United States. This rule does not automatically prevent a household from receiving Food Stamps if the home includes one or more persons who are U.S. citizens or qualified immigrants as well as household members who are not U.S. citizens or qualified immigrants, but household members who are not U.S. citizens or qualified immigrants will not be counted in determining the household's size and part of their income will be counted in determining the eligibility and benefit amount of the other household members.

In order to receive Food Stamps, a lawful U.S. immigrant generally must meet one of the following conditions:

- Have resided lawfully in the U.S. for at least five years; or
- Be an alien admitted for legal permanent residence and have earned at least 40 quarters of credit for employment covered by Social Security (or be the spouse or minor child of a lawful permanent resident with 40 quarters of covered employment); or
- Be disabled or blind; or
- Be an honorably-discharged veteran or on active duty as a member of the U.S. armed forces (or spouse or child of a veteran or member of the military); or
- Be a "special status" immigrant (for example, refugee, asylee, parolee, Cuban or Haitian entrant, Amerasian entrant, or victim of domestic violence or trafficking).

Social Security Number

Each member of a Food Stamp household must have a Social Security number or apply for one.

Residency

A household must live in the county in which it applies. There is *no* requirement that a household have a **mailing address** or have lived in the county for any **minimum length of time**. **Homeless individuals and families**, including those who spend time at shelters for the homeless as well as those who are staying temporarily with family or friends, may be eligible for Food Stamps.

Institutionalized Persons

A resident of an institution generally is not eligible to participate in the Food Stamp program if the institution provides the majority of his or her meals each day as part of the institution's regular services *UNLESS* the institution is authorized to accept Food Stamps. This prohibition does not apply to the following:

- Residents of shelters for battered women and their children.
- Residents of shelters for homeless people.
- Residents of approved drug or alcohol treatment and rehabilitation centers.
- Blind or disabled residents of approved nonprofit group homes serving no more than 16 residents.

Students

A student is someone who is age 18 through 49 (inclusive) who is enrolled at least half time in an institution of higher education. Students generally are ineligible for Food Stamps unless they are working at least 20 hours per week, are caring for a child under the age of six, are caring for a child between the ages of six and twelve (if the student is a single parent and enrolled full-time), receive Work First Family Assistance, or meet another exception.

Work Requirements

Food Stamp recipients who are elderly or disabled are *not* required to register or participate in a work program. Other members of a Food Stamp household who are between the ages of 16 and 59 must register for work and may have to participate in a work program unless they:

- receive unemployment compensation benefits;

- provide child care for a dependent child under the age of six or to an incapacitated household member;
- are working and receive weekly earnings equal to or greater than the federal minimum wage for 30 hours of work;
- are students enrolled in school on at least a half-time basis;
- are 16 or 17 years old and are not the head of a household;
- are incapacitated from working according to a doctor; or
- participate in a drug or alcohol treatment program.

In addition, persons between ages 18 and 50 who are able-bodied and not caring for a child may be limited to receiving Food Stamps for three months in a thirty-six month period unless they are working at least twenty hours per month.

Disqualifications

Households may be disqualified from receiving Food Stamp benefits for any of the following reasons:

- A household member is on strike (unless the household was eligible for Food Stamps before the strike).
- A household member gave away a resource within three months before applying for Food Stamps for the purpose of becoming eligible for Food Stamps (the household is disqualified for a period of one to twelve months depending on the value of the transferred property).
- The household fails to complete the recertification process before the end of its certification period.

Individuals in a Food Stamp household may be disqualified for the following reasons:

- The head of the household voluntarily quits a job of more than 20 hours a week without good cause. Good cause includes the loss of child care, the loss of transportation, etc. The period of disqualification is 90 days for the first instance, and is longer for subsequent instances.
- A household member who is required to register for work refuses to accept suitable employment.
- The individual has been found to have committed an intentional program violation (which generally means the person intentionally provided false information in order to obtain Food Stamp benefits to which he or she was not entitled).

- The individual was convicted of a drug-related felony which occurred after August 22, 1996 (with some exceptions), or is a fleeing felon or has violated conditions of probation or parole.

When an individual household member is disqualified, his or her income and resources *continue to count* in determining whether the other household members are eligible and the amount of Food Stamps they will receive.

Food Stamp Benefits

The amount of Food Stamp benefits to which a household is entitled is called its monthly Food Stamp “allotment.” The amount of an eligible household’s monthly Food Stamp allotment is equal to the difference between 30% of the household’s net monthly income and the maximum Food Stamp allotment for the household size. The following table shows the maximum Food Stamp benefit (as of October, 2007) for households with no income:

Household Size	Maximum Monthly Food Stamp Benefit
1	\$162
2	\$298
3	\$426
4	\$542
5	\$643

For example, an eligible two-person household with a net monthly countable income of \$500 will receive \$148 in Food Stamp benefits (\$298 minus \$150 [\$500 times 30%] equals \$148).

Food Stamps may be used to purchase most foods at participating stores. They may not be used to purchase tobacco, pet food, paper products, soap products, cooked foods, or alcoholic beverages. Recipients who are elderly (age 60 and over) or disabled can use Food Stamps to purchase home-delivered meals and meals at congregate nutrition sites.

Simplified Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

SNAP is a six year waiver which allows **SSI recipients age 65 and older who purchase food separately from others in the home as a food stamp household of one** to receive more Food Stamps with less paperwork and without visiting DSS. The program provides a standard amount (\$65 per month effective October 2007) in Food Stamps if rent or mortgage exceeds \$150/month (\$41 if rent is less than \$150/mo). Applicants need only return a simple form by mail and are certified for three years before needing to reapply. Applicants

have the option for applying for regular Food stamps if they have a high rent or medical expenses, in which case they may get fewer Food Stamps from SNAP. N.C. allows spouses to apply separately for SNAP.

Issuance

Food Stamp benefits are issued through an electronic transfer process. An eligible household receives its monthly Food Stamp allotment through an electronic deposit that is credited to a special bank account. The household's monthly allotment will be posted to the account on the third through seventh day of each month, depending on the last digit of the head of household's Social Security number.

The household uses an electronic benefits transfer (EBT) card to purchase food at stores that participate in the Food Stamp program. When the household uses its Food Stamp EBT card to buy food, the amount of the purchase is debited from the household's Food Stamp account. Before a household can use its Food Stamp EBT card, the head of the household must choose a personal identification number (PIN) and receive training on how to use of the card. The household can check the remaining balance in its Food Stamp account by calling 1-888-622-7328.

Persons who are elderly or disabled may designate a representative who can purchase food on their account. The representative will receive an EBT card in his or her own name and will have his or her own PIN. Purchases on the card, however, will be debited from the household's account.

Certification Period

A household's Food Stamp "certification period" refers to the period of time for which the household is authorized to receive Food Stamps. Certification periods range from three to twelve months. Most eligible households that are comprised entirely of persons who are elderly with fixed or stable incomes (for example, elderly households who receive Social Security or SSI benefits) are certified to receive Food Stamps for a period of twelve months.

An eligible household is notified at least one month before the end of its certification period that its Food Stamp benefits will terminate unless the household is recertified. A household may be recertified by phone and mail or in person, depending on the household's circumstances.

Food Stamp benefits may be terminated during a household's certification period if its circumstances change in such a way that it is no longer eligible. A household has an obligation to report certain

changes that might affect its eligibility, such as changes in income or household size.

Overissuances

An overissuance occurs when a household receives Food Stamp benefits to which it is not entitled. Overissuances may occur due to administrative error (the Food Stamp worker makes a mistake in determining the household's eligibility or benefits), inadvertent household error, or an intentional program violation by a household member. All adult members of the household are jointly responsible for repaying a Food Stamp overissuance.

In the case of overissuances due to administrative error or inadvertent household error, the overissuance generally will be recovered by reducing the household's monthly Food Stamp allotment by 10% or \$10 per month, whichever is greater.

An overissuance results from an intentional program violation if a household member knowingly, willfully, and with the intent to deceive makes a false statement or withholds material information in order to obtain Food Stamp benefits to which the household is not entitled. In order to classify an overissuance as one resulting from an intentional program violation, the household member must be found guilty of an intentional program violation in an administrative disqualification hearing, through the waiver of an administrative disqualification hearing, or in a court proceeding. A person found guilty of an intentional program violation will be disqualified from receiving Food Stamps for a period of at least twelve months. If the remainder of the household that received the overissuance remains eligible for Food Stamps, the county DSS may recover the overissuance by reducing the household's Food Stamp allotment by 20% or \$20 per month, whichever is greater. If the overissuance cannot be recovered via allotment reduction, the county DSS may attempt to recover the overissuance from the guilty person through wage garnishment or other means.

Appeals

A household may appeal any decision by the county DSS regarding the household's eligibility for Food Stamps, the amount of its Food Stamp benefits, or a determination that it has received an overissuance of Food Stamp benefits.

In order to appeal these decisions, a household must ask for a hearing within **90 days** of the date it was notified regarding the decision. A household whose benefits are terminated may continue receiving Food Stamp benefits pending the appeal hearing if it requests the hearing within ten days of the date it received notice of the decision.

An appeal may be requested either orally or in writing at the county DSS.

A household that appeals a Food Stamp decision may request that an informal conference be scheduled to attempt to resolve the matter. If an informal conference is not held, the first step in the appeal process is a state level hearing.

State Level Hearing

The state level hearing is conducted by a hearing officer employed by the state Division of Social Services. The household will be given written notice of the time, date, and place of the hearing. Most hearings are held at the county DSS office within three to six weeks of the date the appeal was requested. The hearing officer will be familiar with the Food Stamp rules but will not be familiar with the facts in the particular case.

The household has the right to be represented by an attorney or representative at the hearing. The household or the household's representative has the right to see the household's Food Stamp file before the hearing. (The county DSS will probably require a household representative to provide a release of information form signed by the head of the household.)

At the hearing, the Food Stamp worker will read a summary of the case and present documents in support of the agency's decision. The household or the household's representative may ask questions of the worker and present evidence (documents and testimony by the household or other witnesses) on behalf of the household. Persons who testify on behalf of the household may be required to answer questions asked by the hearing officer or Food Stamp worker. All testimony is taken under oath, but the rules of evidence do not apply. Closing statements are allowed. The hearing officer may, upon request, leave the case record open to receive additional documentary evidence if a good reason is presented as to why it could not be made available at the hearing.

The state level hearing is, for all practical purposes, the last opportunity a household has to present evidence regarding the case. Consequently, it is very important to establish all necessary facts at this hearing. If the case is appealed further, a transcript of this hearing together with the documents submitted will be the official record of the case.

The hearing officer will not announce a decision at the hearing, but will issue a written decision within 60 days of the date of the appeal request and mail it to all participants. The household or the county DSS may request that the hearing officer's decision be reviewed by

the division's chief hearing officer. If this review is not requested, the hearing officer's decision becomes the final agency decision.

Judicial Review

If the household disagrees with the final agency decision, the household may file a petition for judicial review with the superior court within 30 days of the date it receives the final agency decision. As a practical matter, most households cannot do without the services of an attorney. Free legal assistance may be available from a local legal services program.

Legal Authority

Federal Statute: 7 U.S.C. §2000 *et seq.*

Federal Regulations: 7 C.F.R. §§271-285

State Statute: N.C. Gen. Stat. §108A-51 *et seq.*

State Rules: 10A N.C.A.C. Chapter 71U.

Sources of Additional Information

N.C. Department of Health and Human Services
Division of Social Services
Economic Independence Section
325 N. Salisbury Street
Raleigh, NC 27603
(919) 733-4570

CARELINE 1-800-662-7030 (Department of Health and Human

DSS Food Stamp Policy Manual (on-line): <http://info.dhhs.state.nc.us/olm/manuals/dss/ei-30/man/index.htm>